



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 6, 1927

HOW WORKERS FARE IN ITALY
FURUSETH SEES MOVEMENT MENACED
THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
THE WAGE PROBLEM
CONTENTMENT OF FOOLS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Celebration...

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 312 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 20—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 3 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 14

How Workers Fare in Italy

By Professor Gaetano Salvemini,

University of Florence, Italy.

(Note—This is the last of four articles prepared by Professor Gaetano Salvemini, noted Italian educator, exiled from Italy by the Fascist dictatorship, giving specific facts and figures as to the condition of the wage-earning masses under Fascism. Professor Salvemini has lectured extensively in the United States, drawing the hatred of the pro-Fascist faction. These articles were prepared expressly for International Labor News Service and its associated newspapers.)

Article IV—Unemployment.

As regards unemployment, there were in Italy, before the Fascists took over the government, three sources from which unemployment statistics could be obtained:

(a) There was the decree of October, 1919, which granted a dole to all workers, both agricultural and industrial, during unemployment. During the first years in which this law was applied, the Central Board at Rome collected exact information as to the number of subsidized workers. But the subsidized workers were not the unemployed, as the law applied only to those workers who had a salary of less than 800 lire a month; further, the worker must have paid at least forty-eight weekly contributions before he had a right to the dole; finally, the dole was continued only for a period determined by the number of contributions paid, and at the end of this period it ceased, even though the worker was still out of work.

Monthly Returns Not Reliable.

(b) There were the monthly returns communicated to the Central Board by the municipal authorities. Everybody in Italy knows that these returns have never been in any degree reliable. In every municipal office sits a clerk, who, once a month, fills in on a form the figure that seems to him most probable, and this figure is sent to Rome. How can a simple clerk know the number of unemployed in industry, in agriculture, and among small independent artisans, even in a small town, when there is no regular and general system of doles for the unemployed, such as exists in England? The only thing a sensible clerk can do in these conditions is to fill in on the form the number which seems to him the most reasonable and which gives him least trouble, and then pass on to his next job. Further, it should be noticed that, in the years immediately following the war, it was to the interest of the local administrations to put forward to the government a high number of unemployed, since this was a sure means of getting the government to carry out public works at its own expense within the municipal area, so as to provide occupation for demobilized soldiers and the unemployed. For this reason, unemployment figures were always judiciously exaggerated.

(c) Lastly, there was a decree of January 5, 1919, as a result of which "Labor Exchanges" were set up in many municipalities. These exchanges were entrusted with the duty of distributing help for unemployed workers, at the government's expense. They distributed this help entirely haphazard, seeking only to please the greatest possible number of political friends, with a view to the elections; after all, it was only the government's money. Further, it was to their interest to augment the number of unemployed, not only in order to get the government to carry out public works, but also to justify their own existence.

Figures Can't Be Taken Seriously.

Where there were no labor exchanges, as was the case especially in Southern Italian towns, the municipal officials continued to cook statistics according to system (b).

The statistics of unemployed for the years 1919-1922 were always the result of the combination of systems (b) and (c). Anyone who takes these figures seriously shows that he has no idea of how they were arrived at.

On June 30, 1922, the labor exchanges were no longer authorized to give help. Thus source (c) ceased to be available.

In October, 1922, the "March on Rome" took place and the "New Era" began. On December 30, 1922, all agricultural laborers, all artisans and home workers, and all domestic servants were excluded by the Fascist government from the right to the dole. Only the industrial workers continued to draw it, i. e., one-fifth of the total number of Italian workers. Consequently the statistics of doles paid after January, 1923, cannot be compared with the statistics prior to 1923.

Statistics Still Cooked Up.

Source (b) still remains in operation—that is to say, municipal officials still continue to invent unemployment statistics, and the Central Board cooks them into official figures at Rome for purposes of "propaganda." Finally, the "propaganda," choosing the highest number in the whole fantastic series, that of January, 1922, compares it with the lowest, which is that of March, 1926, and the miracle is performed. If, instead of choosing the 600,000 unemployed of January, 1922, nine months before the "March on Rome," the "propaganda" had chosen the 321,000 unemployed of October, 1922, the fateful date on which the "New Era" began, the miracle would have been shorn of half its glory. But it would still have been a miracle, and, like all miracles, would have crumbled under criticism. The truth is that no reliable statistics for unemployment exist in Italy.

What Has Really Happened.

Putting aside official statistics which deserve no consideration, and relying on information from trustworthy friends, I think I can safely make the following statements:

(1) In the first three years, 1923, 1924, 1925, of the Fascist dictatorship, there was no considerable unemployment in the industrial cities of Northern and Central Italy, because France absorbed the unemployed;

(2) But conditions in Southern Italy became increasingly more difficult as the immigration restrictions of the United States were felt;

(3) In the second half of 1926, unemployment largely increased not only in Southern but even in Northern and Central Italy, and also in industrial classes (a) because the gaps left by the war were already filled by youth; (b) because France ceased to absorb our workmen, but on the contrary began to send them back; (c) and because an intense crisis appeared throughout Italian economic life from the summer of 1926.

Workers Not Better Off.

Confronted with these facts, and with hundreds more like them which I will refrain from inflicting upon the reader, it may well be maintained that the economic structure of Italy could not bear the weight of the real wages being paid to the Italian workers in 1920 and 1921, and that, therefore, a transition to a regime of lower wages was indispensable if a breakdown of the economic sys-

tem was to be avoided. It may also be maintained that the use of the cudgel and the destruction of all free institutions were necessary to compel the workers to content themselves with a lower standard of living. What no one can in good faith affirm is that the well-being of the working classes has improved under the regime of the cudgel and since the advent of the dictatorship.

FURUSETH SEES MOVEMENT MENACED.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Organized labor is confronted with a world-wide assault that will tax to the limit the resources, knowledge, skill, ingenuity, courage and stamina of the trade union movement, is the opinion of Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America.

"I have given expression to this view to a number of persons who should be interested," said Mr. Furuseth, "but I am afraid that my thought has not found lodgment in some minds that should be receptive, in view of all the evidence."

"Fascism in Italy is a pronounced manifestation of the thing with which we are confronted. France, too, is dominated with a thinly disguised Fascist policy. In the latter country the new military laws even provide for the conscription of women during time of war. I do not know just how far the French intend to go in the use of women under arms, but it is a fact that a high-powered rifle is just as deadly in the hands of a woman as of a man provided the woman has a thorough training in its use."

"The trade unions in France have many restrictions imposed upon them that are not conducive to efficient functioning and healthy growth, and the government has the greatest military machine in the world to enforce those restrictions."

"England, too, is following the lead of Mussolini, as evidenced by the drastic anti-labor bill introduced in the British Parliament by the Baldwin government and which seems certain of passage by a big majority."

"There are many other evidences of this trend, but we need only to take the recent decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the Indiana stone cutters' case in order to bring the matter home to every liberty-loving American and particularly to every trade unionist on this side of the water. That decision is bound to do great injury to every trade union and presents a problem that will require the best thought of the movement to solve."

"The world-wide offensive against the labor movement is under way. The tocsin should be sounded so that every union man and union woman may have timely warning and be at their proper posts and prepared to repel the enemy."

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INTELLIGENT LEADERSHIP WINS.

By Daniel J. Tobin,
President of the International Brotherhood of
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and
Helpers of America.

I met Bill Neer in Chicago and he informed me that the milk wagon drivers have just signed their agreement with their employers for a term of five years, obtaining an increase in wages of \$5 a week.

There are 6000 members in this local who will receive this increase and it will also automatically apply to 200 milk wagon drivers in Gary, 200 in Hammond, 150 in East Chicago, and to several other small districts, within a radius of fifty miles of Chicago, amounting in all to about seven thousand men. At \$5 a week this will add to the weekly payroll a total of \$35,000; to the yearly payroll, \$1,920,000, and in five years the increase in wages will amount to \$9,600,000; this in addition to the splendid wages they are now receiving.

Is there any institution in the world, outside of the labor movement, which could bring about such wonders? A body of working men without being represented by lawyers or attorneys, in this off-year when unemployment is prevalent everywhere, is able to reach an agreement, without strike or misunderstanding, wherein an increase in wages has been gained, which, for the life of the agreement, amounts to almost \$10,000,000.

Truly, the age of miracles has not passed. Is there anywhere another organized body of men, whether religious, political or social, that can duplicate this achievement? Just imagine, adding to the incomes of the families of about seven thousand workers an increase equal to about \$22 a month, and bear in mind, the milk wagon drivers do not go backward; they go forward and we hope and trust this is not the end.

If the great labor movement of our country and our international, and its subordinate locals, had never before won any other victories, it could point to this victory of the milk wagon drivers and say: "This, in itself, is a remarkable accomplishment."

When I look around and see the unorganized milk wagon drivers in some cities receiving barely enough to sustain existence, it is indeed heart-rending and pitiful to contemplate the slothfulness of those unorganized workers.

Too much praise cannot be given the members of the committee of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, led by Brother Neer, for this substantial advancement.

The membership of the local is exceptionally generous to its officers, but no matter what they do for them, they cannot do too much.

The wonderful accomplishment of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union is a beacon light for other unions to follow. The best of it all is there was no serious misunderstanding with the employers, and that peace and prosperity are bound to prevail in this particular branch of our craft in the city of Chicago during the next five years.

Local Union No. 753, Milk Wagon Drivers of Chicago, was organized in 1901. For the first year they did not average more than one hundred to two hundred members. At the present time their membership is 6300. This does not include 2500 dairy employees who have a separate charter from the International Union and whose interests are closely linked with drivers, as the dairy employees do the bottling, washing, packing and other work around the dairy, getting the milk and cream ready for the drivers whose wagons are loaded every morning when they arrive for work.

While it is not compulsory for the employers of the dairy employees to grant the same increase to the latter as that given the drivers, usually when the drivers obtain an increase a similar increase is also granted the dairy employees at the expiration of their wage contract.

At the time the milk wagon drivers began organizing, the best paid men were receiving \$10 a week. Today the minimum wage is \$50 a week and the average wage for the entire membership

is about \$60 a week, as in addition to their wages the men receive a bonus as well as commissions in accordance with the amount of milk, cream and butter they distribute.

Local Union No. 753 owns the building where it has beautiful offices, located at 220 South Ashland Boulevard, and estimated to be worth over \$100,000. They have a treasury of large proportions. The three executive officers of the local are furnished with the best make of automobiles and each of them receives the highest salary paid to the local officers of any local union in America.

For twenty-six years they have progressed slowly, but surely, having had but one strike within the industry in that time, and in the past twenty years have not had a stoppage of work or a strike for any cause whatever. In the meantime the value of the property of the employers, especially the large distributors, has quadrupled. The best of feeling between the employers and the union prevails.

The milk wagon drivers of Chicago also enjoy two weeks' vacation with full pay each year. They work an eight-hour day and a six-day week. In the old days they worked twelve and fourteen hours, a seven-day week, and if they were off one day their pay was held out for the time off.

This union pays to its sick or disabled members \$20 per week (including the first week) as long as sickness lasts. If total disability obtains, this sick benefit is made permanent until death. The union also pays \$1000 death benefit.

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ITALIAN LABOR VICTIM OF AUTOCRACY.

The "charter of labor," signed by Mussolini, and which has been given wide publicity in the American press, can be summed in a few words—strikes are abolished and compulsory arbitration will be enforced.

Lockouts are also abolished, but it must be remembered that when the right to strike is denied the employer has no use for the blacklist and lock-out. These weapons are used to maintain the status quo.

To say that compulsory arbitration assures industrial peace is to fly in the face of past experiences and ignore human development.

Mussolini's "charter of labor" is as old as his autocratic Fascismo. Both rest on the ancient doctrine that the state is supreme and that the individual is subordinate. What the American calls inherent rights depends upon Mussolini's good will.

Only Fascist trade unions are permitted to function in Italy. Membership is restricted to Italians, male and female, over 21 years of age and "of good moral and political conduct from a national viewpoint." Non-Italians are denied membership, but they must pay dues and may profit by the labor contracts secured through state intervention.

The basic feature of the Fascismo industrial program is compulsory arbitration and state supervision.

American trade unionists must not delude themselves that this system is impossible in our own country.

Following the armistice the Mussolini policy was openly advocated on the floor of the United States Senate. The leaders of this program were Senators Poindexter of Washington and Myers of Montana.

Henry Allen, then governor of Kansas, was a candidate for vice president in 1920 on a program of "industrial peace" based on compulsory arbitration and making strikes illegal.

A large section of the public press that now refers to Mussolini's "charter of labor" as a new experiment in social philosophy, took the same position toward the program urged by the Allens, Myers and Poindexters. The newspapers and other molders of public opinion were defeated by the unity of organized labor.

These foes of liberty for the workers now find that courts are their best aid. Since the armistice many decisions hostile to labor have been handed down. The latest—the stone cutters' case—holds that workers even cannot refuse to handle a product of non-union labor, as this is an interference with interstate commerce.

This decision is declared by Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court to be "involuntary servitude."

It is immaterial who annuls the workers' rights. Whether it be a political dictator or a court, the result is the same.

Trade unions must wage a continuous agitation against this autocratic tendency. Education is the antidote for a denial of the right of wage workers to live as normal humans.

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THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

By Paul Scharrenberg,

Secretary, California State Federation of Labor.

By comparison with its predecessors of the past two decades the Forty-seventh Session of the California Legislature was decidedly colorless and in some respects, at least, submissive to the wishes of special interests.

To the organized working people of California the work of the legislature was rather disappointing. If the former governor had been re-elected the net achievements of this legislature would have been generally beyond expectations. But with a progressive governor at the helm much, very much more than normal performance was expected. So, when the legislature showed its disinclination to pass the principal measures sponsored by labor the disappointment was keen. Not a single one of the major measures on the labor program received the approval of the legislature. The McDonough bill outlawing the "yellow dog" labor contract; the Inman bill, to make unlawful the vicious permit system; the amendment to the Public Utilities act, by Senator Murphy, as well as the more essential amendments to the Workmen's Compensation act, were either defeated on the floor or buried in committees.

The failure of the legislature to function progressively was largely due to its organization. The assembly committees were particularly subject to criticism. Never was there a more spineless and servile committee than the Assembly Insurance Committee. The private insurance interests had only to express their wishes and the majority of said committee would instantly respond to the master's voice.

The various public service corporations of the state and big business generally, were regularly and numerously represented by a large staff of lobbyists composed of prominent ex-members of the legislature.

The attorneys for the Railroad Commission joined hands with the representatives of the Southern Pacific Railroad in strangling a labor bill.

The chief lobbyist for the former, Mr. Taylor, made common cause with the lobbyists for the predatory interests. This unholy alliance forced through an amendment to the Women's Eight Hour law permitting the women employed in the egg processing industry to work without limit or restriction seven days a week.

Altogether, the members of the third house were an interesting and influential group. In accordance with the custom established at the previous session of the lobbyists were again required to register. The list of registered lobbyists showed that the labor representatives at Sacramento were outnumbered by at least ten to one.

Among measures of general interest that passed the legislature was the governor's reorganization plan creating a cabinet system in the state government similar to the federal plan. Under this program there has been created a Department of Industrial Relations with subdivisions, to continue and co-ordinate the work of the Industrial Accident Commission, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Commission of Immigration and Housing and the Industrial Welfare Commission.

As in the past the State Federation of Labor will shortly issue a comprehensive report on the work of this legislature together with a tabulated voting record of the senators and assemblymen.

Following is advance report on measures sponsored by labor which passed the legislature. It should be noted that a number of those measures have already received the approval of Governor Young, including several bills passed at previous sessions but always vetoed by the late governor:

List of Bills Sponsored by Organized Labor and Passed by the Legislature.

Regulation of Employment Agencies—Senate Bills 41, 43, 44 and 45, by Fellom. Strengthen existing law regulating private employment agencies.

Rectify minor defects in said law in accordance with recommendations of the labor commissioner.

Loggers Wage Lien—Senate Bill 83, by Mueller. Amends existing law relating to loggers' lien so as to facilitate collection of unpaid wages.

Credit Unions—Senate Bill 97, by Hollister. New general law. Provides for incorporation and management of credit unions. A credit union is defined as a corporation organized for the two-fold purpose of promoting thrift among its members and creating a source of credit for them at legitimate rates of interest for provident purposes. Approved by Governor Young. (Chapter 36.)

Witness Fees and Mileage—Senate Bill 137, by Swing. Provides for the payment of witness fee and mileage of 10 cents per mile, one way, when workers are subpoenaed to appear before coroner's jury. Approved by Governor Young. (Chapter 61.)

Upholsterers' Bill—Senate Bill 312, by Maloney. Regulating the manufacture and sale of upholstered furniture.

Defining Intent to Defraud—Senate Bill 408, by Baker. Amends Section 484 of the Penal Code. Provides that the hiring of additional employees without advising each of them of every labor claim due and unpaid and every judgment that the employer has been unable to meet shall be prima facie evidence of intent to defraud.

Workmen's Compensation for Harbor Workers—Senate Bill 890, by Young. Authorizes the State Compensation Insurance Fund to insure employers against liability for compensation or damages under the United States longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation act. Also gives authority and power to the Industrial Accident Commission to accept any appointment as deputy commissioner under, or any delegation of authority to enforce, the United States longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation act.

Working Hours on Public Works—Assembly Bill 15, by McDonough. Amends Section 653C of the Penal Code. Provides that when public work is being done under contract and any employee shall be permitted to work over eight hours a day, the contractor shall file with the officer, board or commission awarding the contract a verified report of the nature of the urgency together with the name of the workman and the hours worked by him on said day. Failure to file the report is made conclusive evidence that no urgency existed. Adds words "contractor or subcontractor or their agents" to those who may be held responsible for violation of the law. Approved by Governor Young. (Chapter 257.)

Regulating Advertising During Strikes—Assembly Bill 34, by McDonough. Materially strengthens the existing law relating to advertising for workers during strikes. Adds the following provision: "The person inserting any such adver-

tisement in a newspaper or on a poster, or otherwise, shall insert in such advertisement his own name and, if he is representing any other person, firm, association or corporation, the name of the person, firm, association or corporation he is representing and at whose direction and under whose authority he is inserting the advertisement, and the appearance of this name or names in connection with such advertisement shall be prima facie evidence as to the person, firm, association or corporation responsible for the advertisement."

Investigating Pensions for State Employees—Assembly Bill 38, by Scofield. Creates a commission of five, without pay, to be appointed by the governor, for the purpose of inquiring into the subject of retirement pensions, allowances and annuities for state officers and employees, especially with reference to the method of establishing and maintaining the fund from which such pensions, allowances and annuities shall be paid. The commission is required to report the result of its inquiry, together with such proposed legislation as it may deem advisable, not later than July 1, 1928.

BENDER'S

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Packard Shoes
for Men

Martha Washington
Shoes for Women

new A WASHPROOF
OVERALL
CAN'T BUST 'EM
UNION MADE
RED - BUTTON
42 1/2% stronger - 41 1/2% finer than Denim
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For Sale by

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R. H. Bohr.....	2054 Mission St.
Brazil & Eugenio.....	40 Jackson St.
S. Chimera.....	416 Courtland Ave.
W. T. Gardner Co.....	1405 Fillmore St.
A. Esmlol.....	Stockton at Broadway
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.....	2554 Mission St.
J. H. Millett.....	123 Sixth St.
S. Moral.....	2321 Market St.
O'Neill & Lally.....	32 Sixth St.
Petersen Bros.....	628 20th St.
Stahl's Toggery.....	2779 Mission St.
Summerfield & Haines.....	997 Market St.
Wm. Weinstein.....	1037 Market St.
H. Warshawski.....	6340 Mission St.
H. Lowy.....	2447 24th St.

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Assets.....	\$111,776,567.46
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,550,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$565,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

Nomination of Presidential Electors—Assembly Bill 68, by Burns and Hornblower. Amends Section 1188 of the Political Code. Provides for nomination of presidential electors either as individuals or by group, subsequent to primary election, when no non-partisan candidate has been nominated. This will upset the California Supreme Court decision which kept the names of independent La Follette electors off the ballot on the theory that a presidential elector was not a public official.

Misrepresentation of Conditions of Employment—Assembly Bill 180, by Wright. Amends and strengthens the existing law relative to misrepresentation of conditions of employment. Adds the following clause to Section 2: "In addition to and apart from such criminal penalty any person, firm, association or corporation, or agent or officer thereof, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to the party or parties aggrieved, in a civil action, to double damages resulting from such misrepresentations. Such civil action may be brought by such aggrieved person or persons, or his or their assigns, or successors in interest, without first establishing any criminal liability under this act."

Strengthening the Payment of Wages Law—Assembly Bill 216, by Hawes and Jacobson. Amends and strengthens the existing Payment of Wages law. Authorizes actions for recovery of penalties to be prosecuted in name of state; delegates power and authority to labor commissioner and his attorney in that regard. The amendment further provides that several causes of action may be united in same action without being separately stated. Approved by Governor Young. (Chapter 217.)

Exemptions From Executions—Assembly Bill 403, by Crittenden. Modifies Section 690 of the Code of Civil Procedure relative to exemptions from execution, so as to facilitate the collection of wages for personal service rendered. Approved by Governor Young. (Chapter 199.)

Employees Cash Bond—Assembly Bill 414, by Crittenden. Adds provision to existing law that no employer shall demand or accept cash bond from employee or applicant for employment, unless such employee or applicant is to be entrusted with money, goods or other property of equivalent value, and unless said cash bond is deposited in a savings bank to be drawn on the joint signatures of employer and employee or applicant. Provides further that interest on cash bond must be paid to employee.

Sanitary Facilities for Motion Picture Operators—Assembly Bill 738, by Wright. New general law. Prescribes the sanitary facilities that must be installed in operating room of theaters and motion picture houses. Defines terms used in act. Violations are made misdemeanors and punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 for each offense. Each day's operation of theater in violation of act shall be deemed separate offense. Approved by Governor Young. (Chapter 205.)

Enlarging the Absent Voters' Law—Assembly Bill 763, by Crittenden. Enlarges the existing absent voters' law, extends privilege of so-called absent voters' act to persons who are engaged in civil and congressional service of the United States government and those who, because of injury or disability, are absent from their precincts or unable to go to their voting places, and also to persons who "expect" to be absent.

Amendment to Minimum Wage Law—Assembly Bill 870, by Woodbridge. Amends existing Minimum Wage law for women and minors. Makes it unlawful to employ women or minors contrary to commission's rules and regulations. Violation of commission's order is made a misdemeanor. Approved by Governor Young. (Chapter 245.)

Investigation of Old-Age Pensions—Assembly Bill 907, by Byrne. Declares it is the policy of

the State of California to provide a system of old-age pensions. Provides that the State Department of Public Welfare shall make a thorough and exhaustive investigation of old-age pension laws of other states and countries and of the administration thereof, also of conditions in California and the system of old-age pensions best adapted to such conditions, and to render its report thereon, with such recommendations as it may have to make in respect thereto, to the next legislature. Appropriates \$6000 to carry on such investigation.

Workmen's Compensation for Farm Labor—Assembly Bill 997, by Murphy and Jespersen. Places farm labor of all classes under the Workmen's Compensation act, unless either the employer or employee shall, prior to the occurrence of any injury have given notice of rejection of said provisions of said act. Formerly farm labor was exempted from the Workmen's Compensation act unless formal notice of acceptance had been filed.

Investigation of Text Books—Assembly Bill 1230, by Nielson. Makes it the duty of the State Board of Education to thoroughly investigate and study the cost and possible standardization and publication by the state, of the supplementary text books used in the elementary schools of the state. A report of this investigation is to be made to the State Board of Control not later than July 1, 1928.

Licensing of Barbers—Assembly Bill 1251, by Cloudsley. Creates a State Board of Barber Examiners. The three members of said board are to be appointed by the governor and receive a salary of \$3600 per annum. Provides minimum standards of sanitation and prescribes the terms upon which certificates of registration may be issued to barbers.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

Following is the list of officers elected by the Stereotypers and Electrotypers at the April meeting for the ensuing term. President, R. Billington; vice president, E. De Hertel; financial secretary, M. J. Bean; recording secretary, E. Paddock; scribe, J. Watts. Trustees—F. L. Colton, W. J. Patton, A. Hunt. Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council—Fred Ewald, A. Hunt. Delegates to A. P. T. Council—H. J. Bean, E. De Hertel, E. Martin. Stereotypers' Executive Board—F. Billington, Jr., W. Anderson, E. Burrows, Fred Ewald. Electrotypers' Executive Board—H. J. Bean, A. Hunt, W. Reno, E. Swift. Sergeant-at-arms, J. R. Roland. Delegate to International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union convention to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., during the month of July, Fred Ewald.

"And he gave it for his opinion, that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."—Jonathan Swift.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Do longshoremen hurt while at work on a ship receive compensation?

A.—Under the provisions of a law passed by the last Congress, longshoremen and other harbor workers injured while at work on board vessels in a harbor are to receive compensation. Formerly longshoremen injured under such circumstances received no compensation and their only redress was to sue for damages.

Q.—How many trade union life insurance companies are there?

A.—There are two, the recently organized Union Labor Life Insurance Company and the Union Co-operative Insurance Association, organized in 1924 by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Q.—When did the International Photo Engravers' Union secede from the International Typographical Union?

A.—Separate organization of the photo engravers was determined upon at a conference in New York City in 1900, which prepared for and called a conference of photo engravers in Philadelphia of the same year. This convention founded the International Photo Engravers' Union.

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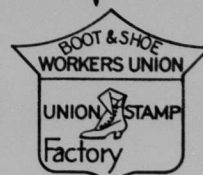
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Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



LABOR CLARION

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1927

There will be little weeping in labor circles over the adjournment of the 1927 Legislature. While in session that body did very little for the workers of the State, and there was always the danger, realized on some occasions, that it might do things that would be grievously harmful to the hosts of toil. Its adjournment ought to be, therefore, the occasion for rejoicing on the part of the wage workers, and doubtless has been in many instances.

The newspaper that is the open and avowed enemy of the organized workers cannot possibly do them much harm, but the sneaking sheet that states that it is for the workers while taking digs at them whenever the opportunity presents itself can, and does, do them a great deal of real injury; yet a great many workers are continually deceived into believing that such publications are worthy of catering to and supporting rather than the open enemy. That kind of reasoning surely is not sound and will get organized labor nowhere. All trade unionists need to keep their eyes open these days and continually exercise good judgment and follow sane practices.

The first duty of the country is to bring immediate relief to refugees from the great floods which 30 states have poured down the valley of the Mississippi. The second duty is to make a repetition of such a disaster impossible. Secretary Hoover says that it can be done by engineering works at a small fraction of what this one year's flood has cost. Probably this great constructive work can be done for what our politicians waste by inefficiency and graft in state and local government. Certainly it can be done by taking through taxation some portion of the huge wealth which the rich pour into adventures in economic imperialism abroad. Aside from engineering works, flood control means scientific reforestation. It is said that the Mississippi flooded even while virgin forests still covered thousands of square miles of the territory it drains. No practical amount of reforestation will prevent a flood. It stands to reason that it will help control them as well as bringing other blessings to a nation which has frightfully wasted its resources of timber. The tragic sufferers of the Mississippi floods are less the victims of the blind forces of nature than of man's willingness to take a chance, and for the sake of a little present gain risk enormous future loss.

Contentment of Fools

There is a condition of affairs developing in this country at the present time that very much resembles a period in the history of the ancient Roman Empire, and we are gradually producing a prototype of the common people of that time, who were kept within bounds and fairly contented by bread and circus performances handed out to them by the masters of government.

The resemblance starts with the non-unionist who accepts the handouts of employers in the way of welfare work in lieu of good wages and decent working conditions. There are thousands of workers today who do not belong to unions and work in establishments where the hours are longer and wages lower than in union concerns of similar character who are bribed into acceptance of these conditions and kept in a state of semi-contentment by the expenditure of a few dollars on the part of their employers in furnishing recreational facilities to the workers that are available to them during their idle time. There is an institution right here in San Francisco that pays its employees miserable wages and works them long hours which provides a cafeteria at which lunches are sold at cost. On the top floor the management has also equipped a dance hall, furnishes a three-piece orchestra, and the workers may dance during the noon hour at the expense of the firm. And, strange as it may seem to rational minds, these poor toilers seem to feel that they are being treated in a splendidly generous fashion by the industrial magnates that employ them.

The truth of the matter is that the three-piece orchestra costs the employers but a very small amount to maintain for an hour each day, and the loft that is dedicated to this amusement would otherwise be useless, bringing in no return whatever to the people who have their money invested in the industry.

On the other side of the picture a careful scrutiny will reveal an astonishing condition of affairs. The concern employs, on an average, perhaps, five hundred workers, and pays them from a dollar to three dollars per day less than their union competitors pay, and in this way takes from these foolish toilers from five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars per day. If this is not a modern instance of the bread and circus scheme of ancient Rome, we do not know where one would go to find a better resemblance to it!

Now if the present day worker can be fooled in this fashion, he surely has no ground for the presumption that he is more civilized or possesses any more intelligence than did the proletariat of the ancient world. The truth seems to be that in spite of the fact that his opportunities for acquiring knowledge and making use of the gray matter planted under his dull skull have been multiplied manifold, he is less astute and the actual mental inferior of those poor souls whom he looks back upon with a feeling of sorrow and pity.

Those who endure these conditions are, of course, persons who have not had intelligence enough to join with their fellows in unions for mutual protection and advantage. Very naturally they are inferior in every respect to the workers who belong to unions, the product they turn out is a poorer product. They are of less value to the country as citizens because of their lack of intelligence and progressiveness. They not only stand in the position of obstacles to progress for the union workers but they are a detriment to society as a whole, and if this country is to maintain its proud position of world leadership, all those who love freedom and democracy, who believe in government of the people by the people and for the people, must join hands in an effort to compel greed to do away with such harmful conditions or we will go down to disaster as have many other proud peoples in the centuries that have gone. There is no other way of avoiding failure. The bribing of fools in this fashion must be brought to an end.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Conditions in the industrial world will grow better more rapidly when the members of trade unions make up their minds that they are masters of the situation and are willing to pay the price of progress by devoting a little time and attention to the labor movement and by being honest and consistent in their daily lives, making brotherhood a fact rather than a mere phrase to catch the attention. Too many members of unions seem to feel that they are doing their full share by simply paying their dues, while leaving the real work of the unions to someone else to do. That sort of conduct does not lead to the road to progress and improvement and the sooner the delinquents make up their minds to change their course the better for all concerned, including themselves.

A newspaper story during the trial of the two carpenters last week was to the effect that while the Assistant District Attorney was engaged in describing to the jury how the defense had abused Detective Sergeant Hyland, that worthy sprang to his feet and left the court room in tears. Hyland is such a delicate, sensitive, gentle and effeminate creature that it is easy to believe he left the room with tears streaming down his cheeks without resorting to the moving picture expedient of using glycerine. It is also possible that his department is more or less familiar with the manner of producing tears by the gentle folk of the stage. Then, too, there is the possibility that the reporter who wrote the story possesses enough imagination to be able to so construct his description of the trial as to conform to the policy of the paper that employs him. At any rate, it was a whale of a story, or incident, and demonstrates that either the reporter or the enactor has something besides spermaceti in the knot at the apex of his body. Whether the affair persuaded the people as to the guilt of the defendants, the gentility of Hyland or the sagacity of the reporter, we have no means of knowing, but it apparently had little effect upon the judgment of the jurors, who, manifestly, did not believe much of the testimony poured into their ears, because they announced to the judge that their disagreement was on the question of fact and not concerning the law.

The business of the union is to organize the wage workers, negotiate with employers for them concerning wages and working conditions and by co-operation between those engaged in industry improve industrial conditions for all concerned, and the closer they stick to these activities the more likely they are to succeed in their undertakings. The organizations that set out to reform and save the world have a tremendous task before them and a job that might well be left to other institutions, at any rate, until such time as the unions have accomplished the main purpose which brought them into being, the humanizing of industry. However, there are quite frequently those in the unions who, before they have even made an impression in the organization of the workers, are impatient, enthusiastic and determined to start right in to saving the entire world and making it safe for the people through some ism or other. This course usually results in driving prospective recruits away from the union in fright, disgust and discouragement and the union makes little or no progress in organizing those it started out to bring into the fold. Saving society from itself is not the business of the unions, and if those in the organizations are so anxious to devote their time and energy to that sort of work, they should do so in some organization other than their union. The union should be allowed to stick to its own field and devote its efforts almost exclusively to the work that it is equipped to do and for which it was organized. If it does that, it will be successful.

WIT AT RANDOM

Rastus: "We cotched one of de boys wid loaded dice."

His Boss: "You should ostracize him."

"Dat's what I wanted to do, but I didn't hab mah razor wid me."—Texas Ranger.

The old souse had fallen into the river and when he was fished out some one brought him a drink of whisky. But he thrust it aside.

"Hold on!" he said faintly. "Roll me on a barrel and get some of this water out. It'll weaken the lick!"—Kentucky Cardinal.

Donald McAllister, a Scottish farmer, was going to town for a day or two, and his daughter Maggie had a weary time listening to the hundred and one instructions he gave her as to care and economy.

"Mind the coal," "Don't waste any food," "Don't sit up burning light," etc.

Finally he set off, but in a moment he was back with a parting admonition:

"An' Maggie, there's young Angus. See that he doesn't wear his spectacles when he's no readin' or writin'. It's needless wear an' tear."

Mary Garden, star of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, was confined to her bed in her hotel here today, after singing the leading feminine role in "Resurrection" last night, encased in mustard plasters.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"Clothes give a man a lot of confidence."

"Yes, they certainly do. I go a lot of places with them that I wouldn't go without them."—Hardware Age.

Teacher: "Who can give me a sentence using the word 'Avaunt'?"

Little Abie: "Avaunt what avaut when avaut it."—Hardware Age.

Card in Florida paper: "Thursday I lost a gold watch which I valued very highly. Immediately I inserted an ad in your lost-and-found column, and waited. Yesterday I went home and found the watch in the pocket of another suit. God bless your paper."—Quoted by the Boston Transcript.

While Ye Editor was gone on a fishing trip last week our esteemed assistant, the dumbest of God's creatures, gummed up the parade as per usual.

The ladies of Jimtown played a baseball game while we were away. Nine married women were matched against nine single girls, and the single girls won the game, due largely to errors made by the married women.

That bright assistant of ours wrote up the game and printed his story under the headline "Erring Wives."

He would have been twenty years old next Friday.—The Jimtown Weekly (Associated Editors, Chicago).

Prospective wealth pours in upon us as the result of our Ponzi scheme recently printed in this column. F. P. W., by a slight rearrangement of figures, shows how we could increase our profit ninefold. According to his note, after depositing the \$50 we draw out:

First	\$20.....	Balance	\$30
Second	15.....	Balance	15
Third	1.....	Balance	14
Fourth	14.....	Balance	0

\$50

\$59

But that is not all. "Or take out a dollar at a time," F. P. W. goes on, "and see how quickly one becomes a Rockefeller or a Mellon. Quick, Watson! Notify the Better Business Bureau."—Boston Transcript.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The capital of the United States has recently put itself through its handsomest paces for one Gerardo Machado, president and boss of the so-called Republic of Cuba, and, candidly speaking, Washington, D. C., ought to be ashamed of itself. Boss Machado came on his delayed visit to Washington and New York and found the solid gold plate all ready for him, the military escort all brushed up and the high hats furbished and dusted. It was a great show and it all goes to show that Washington rates men by their titles and not by their characters. There were banquets, receptions, luncheons and what-nots, and nobody knows what goings on and "conferences" not on the published calendar.

Washington would never be discourteous to a "distinguished" visitor. Not under any circumstances. But, to speak plainly, as the philosophers say one should do, to render homage to this dictator was to insult the Cuban people whom he dominates and over whom he tyrannizes until the last shred of freedom has gone from their midst. Why is it that Washington, D. C., must toady to every tyrant that comes along, just because he happens to rate a rank in some public office? Doesn't the matter of how he got that office cut any figure? Doesn't his conduct in that office make any difference? Mates, the sad truth is, it does not. And it was not only the official plug hats of Washington, D. C., that jammed their way into the receptions lines to grab that fat paw of this tyrant. There were others on hand who should have been howling to high heaven about the outrages which he has committed. And that's a fact, let the chips fall in whatever basket may be handy for them.

Is it so soon forgotten that this amazing boss has put out of business every free trade union in Cuba, that he has deported, exiled and imprisoned scores of men for daring to be union men, and that under his Caesar-like domination the Pearl of the Antilles' assassination of workmen and their leaders has been as blithely resorted to as though human life were a commodity to be dispensed for the amusement of the paying customers? Are these things so easily forgotten? Apparently they are, for Gerardo Machado, who once was a vice-president of a subsidiary of General Electric in Cuba, came to the American capital and was feted and repected and waltzed around like a returning hero with a record of purity and valor and great public service. Does democracy have to parade such rank and rotten hypocrisy? Does this opera bouffe dictator have to be shown the kindness and the respect and the courtesy due an honorable visitor? Is there no difference between visitors? Or, was all this show staged with fingers crossed?

For the high hats of the Coolidge administration to trot out the soldiers and the bands and the dinner brigade was to have been expected, for the Coolidge crowd knows its own and no mistake about that. Machado is a friend of the New York bankers, and so is the Honorable Calvin Coolidge. But did Secretary of Labor James J. Davis have to rush in as relief man and stage a luncheon? Did the Pan-American Union have to stage its great ballyhoo? Did others whose allegiance is to humanitarian ideals have to parade and gabble and bow and scrape to this Cuban imitator of Mussolini and De Rivera, this brother of Weyler? Rats! We have seen something the smell of which will long linger to taint the air. But here is one small voice that does not join in chanting psalms and singing hymns of welcome to the destroyer of the freedom of the Cuban people.

THE WAGE PROBLEM.

By James C. Shanessy,

President of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of North America.

Subsistence is the right of every laboring man whose productivity contributes to the wealth of his employers. If it can add to the gross earnings of capital, labor is certainly entitled to wages that will meet its material requirements of living and thus enable it to go on piling up profits for capital. If an industrial organization cannot declare dividends, save by paying starvation wages, it has no right to exist.

I was astonished to read last week a statement from John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, president of the Tennessee Manufacturers' Association and president of the Lebanon Woolen Mills at Lebanon, Tenn., in which he declared that "wages cannot be based on the needs of men or moral requirements."

Mr. Edgerton's archaic wage theory was embodied in a reply to forty-one leading bishops and ministers of Southern churches, who recently appealed to Southern industrial leaders "to take the initiative in friendly co-operation of employers, employees, churches, educators and state officials in building in the South a great and more powerful industry, constructed solidly upon good will and co-operation, higher wages, shorter hours, labor representation and the absorption of the mill village by the larger community."

Attacking this far-sighted proposal of the churchmen, Mr. Edgerton told the ministers, in effect, that they knew very little about the operations of economic laws, that employees could not be paid on the basis of their minimum living requirements, that labor should acquire stock ownership if it wanted a voice in industry and that "the supremacy of American industry" is dependent on the continuance of the open shop.

It is very evident that Mr. Edgerton was groping around in the dark for an answer to the churchmen. The reply with which he finally emerged is neither new nor sound. In reality, it is an annunciation of the old and discredited Malthusian theory that high wages would result in increased population and, thus, in a greater supply of labor and lower wages. This doctrine, first set forth by T. R. Malthus in 1798, now occupies a prominent place in the economic "discard."

Mr. Edgerton has completely ignored modern economic thought. He is still thinking in terms of feudal serfs and bond slaves. His theories are not only inhuman; they are medieval.

Modern economists, with their long-range view of industry in general, insist that labor's right to fair wages should take precedence over capital's demand for high profits. "If it is impossible for a company to pay decent living wages," they say, "then by all means, forego dividends. Keep labor at work under proper conditions and the situation will right itself."

The general acceptance of this principle is a business fact. During the years 1922-1924 many leather companies provided shoes for millions of people, paying wages regularly but giving stockholders no other return than the satisfaction of meeting a universal need. By carrying labor through the stress period, the shoe companies maintained their contented, efficient supply of manpower and were thus able, when more opportune times came, to reap a rich harvest. If, on the other hand, they had cut their employees' wages below the standard of living, their production would have been menaced by ill-fed and poorly housed employees and their market for shoes would have been hampered by impoverished consumers.

What the shoe companies did is also true of the railways. For many years railroads paid standard wages without declaring dividends. From 1913 to 1925 the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, for example, paid not one dol-

lar in dividends in order that its men might be permitted to live decently.

Henry Ford has always paid his men wages that would insure proper living conditions. When merchants tried to absorb his employees' wage margin by boosting prices, Ford countered with a retail plan that gave his men the advantage of their increased earnings.

In his "Standard of Living Among the Industrial People of America," F. H. Streightoff says: "A clearer understanding of what the standard of living is permits some appreciation of its significance. Unless the standard includes adequate food, clothing and shelter, health will inevitably suffer and the race will degenerate physically. If, on the contrary, men obtain a proper satisfaction of these fundamental wants, not only will health be preserved and improved, but a foundation will be laid for intellectual progress."

Mr. Edgerton makes an effort to indorse the "iron law of wages" theory of John Stuart Mill, briefly, that wages represent the ratio between wealth and population, supply and demand, and that labor's wages should increase or decrease in line with capital's profits. This, of course, sounds well, but neither Mr. Edgerton nor any other manufacturer of this type has ever advanced his workers' wages in proportion with profits. The capacity of workers to produce wealth has increased at least ten-fold. "If, therefore, before the increase," writes Arthur Bertram in "The Economic Illusion," "the worker enjoyed sufficient supplies to enable him to live and work, his successor today ought at least to be in a position in which want, or fear of want, should be unknown." Such is not the case, at least, in Southern mills, such as Mr. Edgerton owns.

Intimately involved in this whole problem is the modern idea that labor's wages should not only be sufficient to maintain a high standard of living, but that hours of labor should be shortened as efficiency increases. The eight-hour day and the five-day week are instances of the application of the theory to actual industry. Of course, there are other principles involved in shortened hours of labor, such as the desirability of less fatigue and the economic importance of leisure, but for the present purpose, I want merely to point out that the advanced principles of enlightened industry, for from Mr. Edgerton's starvation wage theory, provide that the worker shall enjoy also the benefits of industrial efficiency.

One of the reasons for the South's commercial atrophy in recent years has been the lack of consideration for labor. Business will never go far ahead as long as employers refuse to give their men sufficient wages to live decently. No section of the country can be prosperous as long as a large number of its citizens are compelled to live in dire circumstances despite their daily efforts to accumulate profits for others.

Mr. Edgerton would do well to listen more open-mindedly to the suggestions of the South's religious leaders when they urge a better deal for labor. His policy is crude and reactionary when compared with the recent Cleveland speech of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., when he said:

"What may be the form of industrial representation which will best ultimately bring about that happy partnership in industry so essential to mutual success, who can say?"

"More probably the instrumentality of that large good will be a composite of many plans now being utilized and developed. If the labor movement, with its important contribution of collective bargaining, with its history of achievement and all of its traditions that are worthiest of perpetuation, will do its share in outlawing industrial warfare, substituting partnership therefor; if those in its ranks who have long recognized the fallacy and harmfulness of the doctrine that the less work a man does in a day the more days' work he will have, are able to convince their associates that to secure the largest possible production is the best way to advance their own interests, and that to

maintain their self-respect; if more men of broad vision and high purpose respond to the opportunity for constructive leadership which labor unionism offers, well may it be that the trade union movement will enjoy the glory and honor of ushering in industrial peace."

The importance of good living conditions among laboring people was recognized as long ago as 1773 by Adam Smith, who, writing in "The Wealth of Nations," said:

"The liberal reward for labor increases the industry of the common people. The wages of labor are the encouragement of industry, which, like every other human quality, improves in proportion to the encouragement it receives. A plentiful subsistence increases the bodily strength of the laborer, and the comfortable hope of bettering his condition and of ending his days perhaps in ease and plenty animates him to exert that strength to the utmost. Where wages are high, accordingly, we shall always find the workmen more active, diligent and expeditious than where they are low."

Mr. Edgerton and his fellow-manufacturers of the South, who refuse to pay their men living wages and then wonder why there is no prosperity, might well read this other passage from Smith's 154-year-old book:

"The liberal reward of labor is the natural symptom of increasing national wealth. The scanty maintenance of the laboring poor, on the other hand, is the natural symptom that things are at a stand, and their starving conditions that they are going backward."

Mr. Edgerton's manifesto to the venerable church leaders of the South, refusing to gauge his employees' wages by their minimum living requirements, is a backward gesture. He is falling out of step with that vast army of industrial leaders who have accepted the common-sense and more humane theory that labor's living necessities must be met.

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE
8 BUILDINGS 30 FLOORS
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*Good Furniture at Lowest Prices,
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FREE RENTAL BUREAU WITH AUTO SERVICE.
FREE DELIVERY ANYWHERE ON THE COAST.

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2415 MISSION—Near 20th
Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE

ANOTHER "BUNK" WAVE RECEDES.

Scientific psychologists are declaring that the so-called "employment expert" is 99 per cent bunk. The country has been swept by a psychological wave since the war, but a reaction is taking place. These witch doctors would lead one to believe that by some mysterious process they can submit a person to a series of tests and then assign him to his life vocation. John B. Watson, former professor of psychology at Johns Hopkins University, calls for common sense in the selection of applicants for jobs. He says there is no miraculous formula, and that practical experience is the test for a man's usefulness. Harry D. Kitson, vocation specialist of Columbia University, also debunks the intelligence tests that have been so popular the past few years. He rejects the theory of vocational guidance. "Notwithstanding the intensity of our efforts we must admit that we have made no progress toward our goal," he said. "Although we have found that tests are of some service in vocational selection, we have not found them to be the solution of the problems of vocational guidance, a distinction that is sometimes lost sight of." These views oppose the theory of so-called "employment experts" that workers should be considered so many pegs and that by the use of a secret formula the hole can be found in which each peg will fit.

"Does your wife take an interest in your business?"

"Interest? She takes a large share of the capital."

WAR VETERANS.

Forty billion dollars' worth of war-time insurance will be lost forever unless reclaimed before July 2, 1927, by World War veterans. Valuable information regarding the greatest bargain ever offered by Uncle Sam can now be obtained from any local office of the United States Veterans' Bureau. The San Francisco regional office is located at 814 Mission street. Write or telephone immediately for full information. Only sixty days to go.

Remember July 2, 1927, is the absolute dead line.

WHO OWNS BUSINESS?

The publicity agents of the big corporations are constantly saying that the people own those great enterprises. By way of proof, they cite the number of persons in the United States who are holders of securities of various kinds.

Recently a "research bureau," financed by "Big Business," estimated that there were 15,400,000 of these security holders.

Some one directed the attention of J. M. McCoy, actuary of the United States Treasury, to the claim. McCoy is probably the best-posted man on this subject in the United States. He said that according to the information available in the Treasury Department, not more than 3,000,000 individuals held stocks and bonds.

Thus, another bit of "Big Business" propaganda is disposed of.

Betty bought a range with an Oven Heat Control

The first cake she made with it was as good as mother's

Betty's mother believed it took years of experience to bake well.

But Betty changed that theory the other day when she baked her first cake in her own home.

For the range she bought has an Oven Heat Control which measures the oven heat just as accurately as Betty measures and mixes the ingredients. In measuring and mixing she eliminates guesswork. Now she eliminates it from baking—because Betty's own Gas Range is equipped with this device that accurately measures the oven heat and keeps the oven at any temperature.

Let us or one of the local dealers explain more fully how to bake your costly ingredients perfectly by means of the Oven Heat Control on the new Gas Range.

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Owned - Operated - Managed
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Phone Hemlock 599

The Hub Restaurant
Nielsen Bros., Prop.
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UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS.

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
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FUNERAL SERVICE THAT SAVES AND SERVES

Home of Generous Credit

DRESS WELL
On Easy Terms

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EVERYTHING
FOR THE
HOME
EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET
GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.

President Howard said:

"I accept this office, if you please, as an evidence of enthusiasm for the policies that I have advocated, and which I expect to continue to advocate, to make this union a more effective instrument for the protection of working printers upon the North American continent."

At Toronto Convention in 1924

President Howard established a precedent when he invited President-elect Lynch to address the convention and speak on any subject he chose. In his address at that time Lynch asked the convention to place no obstacles in the way of his administration so that he might be as free as possible to conduct the work and not be compelled to surmount obstacles in addition to those already confronting him.

President Howard at this convention, on three different occasions, implored the delegates to do nothing that would in any embarrass the incoming president. And Mr. Lynch in his address said that President Howard had proffered him assistance between then and the time he was to assume office, and if occasion arose thereafter Howard promised to aid in any way within his power. At this time Howard was retiring from office, a defeated candidate. Lynch was the president-elect, and in his remarks said: "I have not as yet achieved defeat, but I presume there are a few here who think I have simply postponed it." He was right in his assumption.

At Colorado Springs in 1926

no proffer of aid was given incoming President Howard, in fact, everything possible was done in the convention to tie the hands of the president-elect. The Lynch-Hays faction were in control of the convention and had bureaus transferred from the president's office to the Executive Council so that indirectly they could control the actions of the president. Not fully satisfied with the convention's actions, representatives of the "Grand Lodge" waited upon President Howard and told him if he did not carry out their policies he would have a hellofa time . . . and that is just what he is having . . . trying to conduct the business of the I. T. U. When a secret, oath-bound organization within our union attempts to force a president of the I. T. U. to carry out their orders by threats it is time for the members to rally solidly behind a president who had the courage to defy them, knowing full well they would stop at nothing in trying to discredit his administration. This is virtually what brought about the illegal strike of the four members of the Executive Council in their determination to bring discredit upon the president.

DON'T FORGET—that the illegal strike of the four members of the Executive Council is still on . . . that they were wrong in forcing New York to go to court. The four members are now assisting the Mailers' Union in a court action against the I. T. U. Recently the four members made a rump ruling exempting six to eight thousand members from the payment of dues to the Old Age and Mortuary Funds. This will reduce the income of these funds about \$240,000 a year and will unquestionably result in higher dues for the members working at the trade.

President Howard has been directly credited by a publisher's representative for increased wage scales and improved working conditions. He is also being attacked by the four members of the Executive Council elected by the mailer vote in his endeavor to keep the expenditures of the organization within the receipts. When a president uses his every effort to improve our interests the least we can do to show our appreciation is to vote for delegates who will support his policies.

When a candidate for delegate to the I. T. U. Convention advocates economy and has always supported an administration which had a deficit of over a million dollars in two years, it is time for the membership to awaken to this fact. Don't give up one of your votes as was done two years ago. Vote for the FOUR Progressive delegates who are pledged to support President Howard and Progressive measures.

San Francisco Progressive Club

CLAUDE M. BAKER
GEORGE H. KNELL
D. A. PADDOCK
W. L. SLOCUM } Campaign Committee



For Secretary-Treasurer:

H. J. BENZ

Progressive Delegates to I. T. U. Convention:

Couse • Evers • Faunt Le Roy • Hawkes-Bernett

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The local board of arbitration, which is hearing the differences between this union and the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association, held several sessions during the early part of this week, but due to the slight illness of Judge Charles A. Shurtleff, the neutral arbitrator, it was compelled to suspend hearings until Monday, May 9, at 10:30 a.m., when the sessions will be resumed in Room 214, Federal Building, Seventh and Mission streets. Counsel representing the Publishers' Association has consumed the time of the board for a total of fourteen sessions, and has not as yet completed presentation of his prima facie case. When he will conclude his presentation is an unknown quantity at this time. Immediately upon conclusion of his case the union will start presenting evidence in support of its contentions. All members of allied unions are invited to attend the open hearings of this board.

G. S. Hollis, who was compelled to retire from the local board of arbitration, we are pleased to announce, has sufficiently recovered from his indisposition as to permit him to resume his work in the Call-Post chapel. Mr. Hollis is far from being a well man even at this time, yet feels that he is able to carry on his duties in the Call-Post. It is the earnest hope of his legion of friends in San Francisco that his recovery will be speedy and complete.

W. L. Mackey, for the past several years a situation holder on the Chronicle, has given up his situation and will confine his efforts in the future to conduct a commercial shop he and the late H. C. Dillingham had established at 1042 Howard street just prior to Mr. Dillingham's demise. Mr. Mackey is a thorough printer, and no doubt will make the success of his business such that his many friends will be proud of his efforts.

J. W. Haldeman left Tuesday of this week to enter the Home at Colorado Springs, where he will undergo a course of treatment for ailments which have precluded him from working for the past year or more. His many friends are awaiting with interest his recovery in that magnificent institution at Colorado Springs.

R. E. Trickle has recently returned from several years' sojourn in Honolulu. Mr. Trickle reports conditions in the printing plants of the islands as not being of the very best, and recommends that printers contemplating visiting the islands make sure of the amount of salary and employment before accepting transportation to the "Pearl of the Pacific."

Among union labor people what promises to be the most outstanding social event of the year is the Printers' Day celebration at the Civic Auditorium Saturday night of next week. In fact, interest in this affair has become so acute that the committee in charge is looking forward to a particularly large attendance, not only of those affiliated with the various unions of the Allied Printing Trades Council, with their relatives and friends, but of hundreds of others enjoying membership in all other organizations connected with both the Labor and Building Trades bodies.

Arrangements for this affair, as is undoubtedly known to all union labor men and women, is in the hands of a joint committee representing various unions of the Allied Printing Trades Council, with assisting committees from the Printers' Board of Trade and the Printing Salesmen's Guild.

This large committee, during the past few days, has been augmented by the addition of five members from the Oakland Typographical Union, which organization, at its last meeting, decided to officially participate in the festivities and appointed the following as its representatives in arranging the details: A. R. Chenoweth, Martin Miller, L. D. Small, William Bunn and John F. Patterson.

Those from the Printing Salesmen's Guild on the same committee are: Joseph Springer, T. J. O'Leary, William Egan, J. Gruner, Paul Koster and William Griswold.

This committee, under the able leadership of Albert Springer, Sr., has been at work for some time past in perfecting the arrangements, and, although their efforts are far from completed, it can be safely stated that the features to be presented for the amusement of those who attend will greatly surpass any ever before attempted by any organization connected with the printing business.

One of the outstanding events is to be the appearance, in full regalia, of the Libyan Guard of San Francisco Pyramid No. 1 of the Ancient Egyptian Order of Sciots. This very popular Masonic military organization, the champion of all Sciots' bodies of its kind, will, under the command of B. J. Clifford, open the evening's festivities with an exhibition drill at 8:30 p. m.

Another feature that undoubtedly will draw forth many words of favorable commendation will be the Fanchon and Marco revue, participating in which will be a bevy of handsome young girls from different parts of the State. This act, which is to appear at the Warfield shortly, has been touring the southern part of the State and in theatrical circles is termed a "knockout."

Other acts are also to appear, through the kindness of the managements of other leading theatre and movie houses, as well as some amateur vaudeville performers of considerable merit. Music for the grand ball which is to conclude the evening's fun is to be furnished by Phil Sapiro's well-known Municipal Band of forty pieces.

As a preliminary to this big affair of next week, the committee, through the courtesy of Harrison Holliday, the manager of KFRC, is to present a program of entertainment, interspersed with a short talk by Chairman Springer, over that well-known broadcasting station between the hours of 6:30 and 7 p. m., immediately after "Mac and His Gang" conclude their usual evening's fun. Those to appear before the microphone are either members of the organizations interested, or else relatives of members of printers' unions. There are to be vocal selections by Mrs. Alice J. Cotter, Arthur Berliner and C. M. Friburg, and musical renditions by Phil Michelson, Elmer Garrigan and Charles Gollobic. Mrs. Cotter is to sing "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling" and "Let Me Call You Sweetheart." Berliner is to render "Sunshine of Your Smile," while Friburg's selection is to be "On the Road to Mandalay." Both Berliner and Friburg are popular members of the Mailers' Union.

Young Michelson, the talented son of the well-known secretary of the Typographical Union, is to go on the air with a mandolin banjo solo, "Chin-Chin," written especially by W. R. Meredith, a former San Francisco union printer now in London, England.

Elmer Garrigan and Charles Gollobic are to appear before the microphone in a saxophone and violin duet. The former is the musical son of the well-known Eddie Garrigan, who but recently completed a term as president of the Mailers' Union and at the last meeting was elected secretary-treasurer of the same organization.

Leroy Hanshaw is to be the piano accompanist.

For this big affair of next week admission has been placed as low as fifty cents, with this one idea in view—to simply secure enough money to defray, or at least partly defray, the expenses incurred. Tickets can be secured at the Typographical Union headquarters in the Underwood Building at 525 Market street, Albert Springer, Sr., at 565 Mission street, any member of the interested organizations or at the Civic Auditorium on the night of the entertainment.

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

I had the pleasure of being one of the guests of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union last Saturday night at the Knights of Columbus Hall. The occasion was their annual dance. While dancing around that beautiful dance hall my thoughts drifted back to the times the mailers used to have in that same hall. The Mailers' Union dances were the classiest in the city a few years ago.

Following you will read excerpts of a letter mailed to me from Seattle, Wash. It is published with the consent of the writer, a Mr. Guy B. Knott, a member of Seattle Union No. 202:

"Secondly, I have placed the Mailer issue as one of the vital questions now separating the Progressive and Administration wings of the union. I feel perhaps it should come first, for the very element of justice, for which we have long contended as an organization, is involved. Who and what are the Mailers? They are an integral part of the International Typographical Union (members in fact) and have been for about thirty-five years. They are not an affiliated body, and never have been. Is there anything about the Mailers, from a standpoint of unionism or manhood, that makes them undesirable? I think not. Are they inferior to the Printer in any way? I don't think anyone will claim they are. Are they an expense or a liability to the International Union? Personal investigation of the records shows that the Mailers have always paid into the I. T. U. more than they have withdrawn. As an instance, the report of the last convention shows that the Mailers paid into the International Union the sum of \$84,939.78, and drew out the sum of \$31,594, leaving a balance in the I. T. U. treasury of \$53,345.78 during the current year—this from a group of less than 3000 members.

"It is proposed to curtail the representation of the Mailers to such an extent as to virtually disfranchise them. This in nowise appeals to my sense of equity or fair play. In the proposals there is no provision made for relieving the Mailers of dues to the International Union and assessments to its pension and mortuary funds. There is no provision made to exempt the Mailers from obedience to laws enacted by a convention in which they would have practically no representation, these same laws to be executed by an executive council in the election of which it is proposed to bar the Mailers. In other words, while the Mailers are to be subject to every law, even to being called out on strike by the Council (See Section 4, Article XXV, General Laws) and are compelled to insert in their contracts provisions terminating such contracts if a strike of Printers is called (see Section 2, Article I, Constitution), they are to have no voice in the making of these laws nor in

the selection of the men who enforce them. The idea outrages every thought of fair play. This is taxation without representation to the nth degree.

"While it is true that the Mailers are permitted in the Mailers' Trade District Union to enact certain laws and make certain regulations for their government, none of these laws may conflict with I. T. U. laws, and, of course, Printers are not subject to them, and therefore have no vote in what cannot possibly concern them. On the other hand, the Mailers are subject to every law in the I. T. U. Book of Laws. In the trade district union they are also permitted to assess themselves for organization work in their trade, which they do freely, and it seems to me we could with profit take a leaf from their book instead of indulging in unjust criticism.

"The Mailers have met every call of the International Union. During the 440-hour battle the Mailers paid the same assessments as the Printers throughout the struggle, and it is only recent history that here in Seattle the Mailers came out on the P.-I. strike in support of the Printers, although the Mailers' scale was not in dispute. I cannot bring myself to any other view than that the hue and cry about the Mailers is induced by politics only—that they vote for the other fellow. Of course, if everyone were thrown out of the International Union who did not vote to suit the party in the majority, of late our organization would be reduced by about 50 per cent. When a man is given the vote, it is presumed that he can exercise that vote freely and according to his own conscience; otherwise it would not be a vote. To me it seems more or less absurd to think that 3000 Mailers control the International Typographical Union. If this be the case, what, may I ask, are the 72,000 Printers doing? Printer members of the I. T. U. are entitled to about 1000 delegates at conventions and send less than 300, while the Mailer members are entitled to about 60 delegates and send in the neighborhood of 25. To whom is the greater credit due? It would seem a sound conclusion that if the Mailers are such active fellows that they can accomplish such a result, they would be a highly desirable part of any organization.

"In any event, putting the equity of the matter to one side, I do not believe that the Mailers can be unceremoniously thrown out of the International Typographical Union without due process of law. They have been paying into the various funds for more than thirty years, and it is estimated they now have a property right in the organization approximating \$2,000,000, which cannot be laughed off and cannot be taken away from them by a referendum vote. As Judge Baltzell of the Federal Court said recently in the Mailer injunction case in Indianapolis, 'Things are not done thus in this country.'

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National Trust & Savings Association

Owned, Managed
and Operated by
Californians.

Serves more than a
million customers.

THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS



THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS

SHOPPING EVERY DAY IN THE SPOTLESS FOOD MARKETS MEANS CONSISTENT SAVINGS

STORES IN

SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND

BERKELEY
ALAMEDA

BURLINGAME
SAN MATEO

PALO ALTO
VALLEJO

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Meeting called to order by Delegate Daniel P. Haggerty at 8:15 p.m.

Roll Call of Officers—President Stanton and Vice-President Baker were excused. Delegate Chas. Liniger was appointed Vice-President pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed, with the following correction: Edward Flore, International President of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, addressed the Council on conditions of the culinary workers in this city and throughout the country.

Communications—Filed—From Typographical No. 29, Cracker Bakers No. 125, Postal Clerks, Cigarmakers No. 228, Stereotypers No. 29, Stove Mounters No. 61, inclosing donations to the Molders' Defense Fund. From Plumbers' Union No. 442, thanking Secretary O'Connell for his assistance in aiding to defeat Assembly Bill 719. From the American Federationist, relative to increasing the magazine's subscription. From the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, introducing Mr. O. K. Cushing as speaker for the Association.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Central Labor Council of Portland and vicinity, relative to the unfair attitude of Libby, McNeill & Libby Company.

Referred to the Secretary—From Laborers' Union No. 1, with reference to an increase of \$1.00 for Sewermen.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of the complaint of Retail Shoe Clerks' Union relative to its controversy with Mr. Gallenkamp, your committee recommended that the matter be laid over for one week. Relative to the controversy between the Upholsterers' Union and several firms in this city, pending the arrival of the International President, the Secretary of the Council was instructed to communicate with such firms as it was thought likely could be induced to cease patronizing such unfair concerns. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Cracker Bakers—Voted assessment for defense fund; will hold picnic on May 1, at Paradise Park. Grocery Clerks—Chain stores unfair; they have inaugurated Sunday work in said stores; requested a demand for the Clerks' button. Stevedores and Riggers—Have had written on the Federal statute books Compensation Law for Longshoremen. Ornamental Plasterers—Are discussing the feasibility of establishing a broadcasting station. Office Employees—Have donated \$100 to Molders' Defense Fund. Molders—Gave a resume of status of trial in Judge Conlan's court; thanked unions for support. Waiters No. 30—International President is here in the city visiting the different locals of the Joint Board. Electrical Workers No. 6—Hale Bros. and Lundstrom Hat stores have been taken from the unfair list of the Building Trades Council. Upholsterers—Are still carrying on against several manufacturing establishments in this city.

Mr. O. K. Cushing addressed the Council on the World Court. Brother Baker, representing the International Tobacco Workers' Union, addressed the Council on the subject of the Union Label and urged delegates to spend their money earned under union conditions for products made by members of organized labor. President Dalton of the California State Federation of Labor, and John Horn, Commissioner of Public Works of Los Angeles, also addressed the Labor Council.

New Business—Moved to endorse bond issue for the extension of Municipal Railway; amendment—to refer to Law and Legislative Committee this and all pending bond issues; motion carried as amended. Moved to invite Senator Borah to address the Council; carried. Bills ordered paid.

Receipts—\$1,209.35. **Expenses**—\$172.55.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

BE ON THE JOB.

"Patronize the Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button" is a slogan heard from north to south and from east to west. Many repeat this slogan parrot-like with no conception of all it embodies.

Those of intelligence grasp the true meaning of this slogan and put it into practice. The unthinking repeat the words and forget all about them when spending money.

Those who never demand the union label, card or button are those without zeal for the American labor movement.

There are many in all labor organizations known as label boosters. In these same organizations there are many who are willing to let these label boosters do all the label work. That is just the reason there are so many non-union enterprises of all kinds.

During the coming spring season there will be opportunities aplenty for the members of organized labor to show their preference for the union shop. Everyone will buy something new, and many will purchase a complete outfit. See that all purchases bear the union label. All wearing apparel from headgear to footwear can be obtained with the union label.

Pass by the non-union barber, baker, butcher and restaurant. Patronize the union theatre, musician and chauffeur. Let the union carpenter, electrician, sheet metal worker and painter attend to needs in their lines that you may require. Select union wallpaper and engage a union upholsterer. See that all brooms, flour, cigars and cigarettes purchased bear the union label. All printed matter should be on union watermarked paper and bear the Allied Printing Trades label.

A union clerk is at all times most courteous and a union motorman and conductor assure you of a safe and pleasant shopping trip.

Work shoulder to shoulder with the label boosters and show the proprietors of non-union factories, shops and stores just what organized labor can do when we ashopping go.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington St.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

CITIZENS EVADE COURT.

Possibilities of heavy fines do not alarm two American citizens who are sought by the government as witnesses in the conspiracy trial of Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, and Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior.

The missing men are H. M. Blackmer, former head of the Midwest Refining Company, and James E. O'Neil, former president of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company. They disappeared two years ago and are supposed to be in Paris.

The missing men are key witnesses for the prosecution. Without their testimony on the affairs of the Continental Trading Company of Canada, the mysterious concern from which Fall received \$230,500 in Liberty Bonds, allegedly as a bribe for the Teapot Dome lease, the government's case is incomplete, for the only other witnesses who might shed light on it are the defendants who cannot be forced to testify against themselves.

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MILK INDISPENSABLE FOR CHILDREN.***12. Evaporated Milk (Unsweetened Condensed).**

Evaporated milk is made by taking fresh milk with nothing added to it, heating it to a temperature near the boiling point, and evaporating it in a vacuum until the rating is reached of about two to two and one-half parts of fresh milk to one part of the finished product. It is then placed in cans and sterilized by subjecting the cans to steam under pressure. The temperature must be high enough and maintained long enough to insure practical sterility and to give the evaporated milk sufficient body to prevent separation of the butter fat in subsequent transportation and storage. Temperatures of 226° to 240° F. for 30 to 50 minutes are said to be commonly used.

Evaporated milk, if used when the can is first opened, is practically free of all germ life. In this it resembles boiled milk, and, like it, is superior to Pasteurized and to raw milk in sterility and in digestibility. The digestibility of both the fat and the casein is probably increased by the exposure of the milk to as high a temperature as is used in this process.

The butter fat, milk-sugar and mineral contents are not appreciably altered by condensation, but the minerals are rendered less soluble by the process of sterilization. Recent investigation shows that the only calcium salts affected by heat are the colloidal calcium salts, which are rendered much less stable and which pass in part at least into a crystalloid form. The precipitation of the phosphates is in general proportional to the amount of heat used and its duration. The change made in the form of the minerals through heating has not been found to cause any appreciable disadvantage to the child, though some recent experiments in feeding infants suggest that the longer heating of milk may result in a decrease in the availability of the phosphorus and calcium.

Feeding experiments on animals tend to show that vitamins A and B (and probably vitamin D) are not appreciably injured by evaporating or heating the milk. Vitamin C, however, appears to be injured by the great heat (240° F.) necessary for the sterilization of condensed milk not preserved by the addition of sugar. As an anti-scorbutic, such as fruit juice, should be given to all infants artificially fed, this lack, if it exists, does not necessarily imply a serious lowering in the nutritive value of evaporated milk.

By diluting it with an equal volume of sterile water, evaporated milk can easily be reconstituted approximately as ordinary milk. It has been of great use in the general nutrition of the household, and it has a more tenable place in the feeding of infants and older children, when fresh milk cannot be obtained, than condensed milk. However, it freezes and is therefore not suitable for transportation in the coldest weather even to the northern parts of the United States, because freezing apparently alters the chemical nature of milk as well as its digestibility. It must be carefully handled and kept cold after opening if it is to remain sterile and fit to give an infant; and even though it is condensed to less than half its original bulk, its transportation still entails the carrying of a considerable amount of water, more than 70 per cent of the weight of the evaporated milk.

*Syndicated from a new report, "Milk, the Indispensable Food for Children," by Dorothy Reed Mendenhall, M. D. Single copies will be sent free upon request by the Children's Bureau, at Washington, D. C. Ask for bureau publication No. 163.

VISION.

Only have vision and bold enterprise!
No task too great for men of unsealed eyes;
The Future stands with outstretched hands,
Press on and claim its high supremacies!
—John Oxenham, in "The Vision Splendid."

RESPONSIBILITY.

By William A. Nickerson.

Responsibility is being forced upon the leaders of thought and statesmanship as never before. Even the leaders of the class which favor easy-going and slipshod methods of living are confronted with the demand that they accept responsibility for their theories and show cause for continued support by their followers. On every hand you find an inquiring public. The church, the school, the state of government and the home are being asked the question: "Are you living up to the responsibility for the welfare of the people which you have assumed?" Increasing literacy develops an inquiring mind. Men and women are restless. They are not content with the simplicity their fathers and mothers enjoyed in their youth. We are living in an age of progress which is being developed by science and invention. The press is the medium for spreading the tidings of good or evil. Responsibility is being thrown upon it. Will the newspapers rise to the responsibility they have accepted and be a power for good, or will they become mere purveyors to a careless class who merely live from day to day and have no hopes or ideals? Merely stating that they are giving what the people want does not answer the question. A desire for better news must be created for the readers. The printed word is recognized as the schoolmaster of the people. Therein lies the great responsibility of the press. It is the university of the common man.

Religion is not being assailed by the conflict with secular ideas. Mankind's progress depends upon ideals, and ideals are born of faith in good, which is supreme. At the present time fundamentalism and modernism are at grips with each other, which, in other words, means a conflict between old and new ideas. The responsibility of the old theology as reclamer of fallen mankind is being questioned. Strong churchmanship is engaged with smug secularism, aided by scientific investigation. Religion will lose none of its prestige, however. The doctrine, unadulterated, that was taught by Christ twenty centuries ago, will be expounded by the leaders of religious thought. The Sermon on the Mount will supplant the doctrine of an eye for an eye. Souls will be reclaimed by the gospel of love. High-powered evangelists may prosper for a time, but their fulminations will have no lasting effect. What the people need is a seven-day-a-week gospel. Religion is vital, because it brings out the best in mankind and points the way to true human happiness.

We have entered upon the threshold of a new age. We are bewildered by the amazing prospect of facing the facts of modern life. The motor car has annihilated distance. Speed is the order of the day. The telephone has been perfected so that the two hemispheres can converse with each other, and television is assured. Radio, that marvelous invention of Marconi, will develop wonderfully within a few years, and will in time be the great agent of peace and understanding.

Home, the abiding place of love, will have a new meaning when we have found ourselves. We must not judge the youth of the land for their waywardness, but rather take ourselves to task and reform. A responsibility for their welfare is thrust upon us. Will we rise to it and by our actions show a better, or will we heedlessly drift along the primrose path to chaos and drag our children along with us? This is the vital question of the hour.

"I think we should have more clubs for women."
"Oh, I don't know. I think we should try kindness first."

REAP THEIR REWARDS.

At last we have a real justification for the extravagant dividends owners of industry are passing into their pockets. Some zealous extremist raised the objection that when an industrial corporation increases its dividend "no question is raised as to what service has been rendered by those who receive the dividend."

Whereupon the Wall Street Journal bleats that the people who receive the dividend take the risk of the corporations making no profits and take it right off the shoulders of the workers. "The investor, the partner in the business or the lender of money on bonds, receives the reward of his courage," shrieks the Journal. The United States Steel Corporation has just passed out a \$260,000,000 melon to reward the courage of its stockholders.

Secretary of Labor Davis is authority for the statement that a conservative estimate indicates that over 23,000 workers are killed annually in American industries, while non-fatal injuries total 2,500,000 per year.

It would be interesting if we had figures of the dead and injured per annum in the hazardous calling of signing dividend checks and clipping interest coupons. It is the coupon clippers and the dividend check signers who receive the "reward of courage" clarion called by the Wall Street Journal.

Lady: "You say your father was injured in a explosion. How did it happen?"

Child: "Well, mother said it was too much yeast, but father said it was too much sugar."

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Brief Items of Interest

BRIEF ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Only one death has been reported during the week in San Francisco trade union circles, that of N. H. Burnham of the pile-drivers.

The local Upholsterers' Union is anticipating the arrival in this city of their international president in the near future. He is working his way toward San Francisco while attending to business of the organization in a number of cities between here and New York. As soon as he reaches here he will look over the local situation and try to find a means of bringing about adjustments with the concerns whose men and women are now out on strike against reductions in wages.

President Dalton of the California State Federation of Labor paid a fraternal visit to the Labor Council last Friday night and made an interesting address to the assembled delegates, noting the progress of the movement throughout the State. He returned to Los Angeles Saturday.

O. K. Cushing, representing the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council on the League of Nations and the World Court. He directed attention to the splendid work these institutions are doing in the interest of better understanding, adjustment of differences between nations and world peace. He gave the delegates specific instances where delicate questions had been amicably settled which otherwise might have resulted in war between the contending powers and said that this was only a beginning and that even greater work in the future can be reasonably expected.

Mr. Baker, representative of the International Tobacco Workers' Union, is in the city in the interest of the union label and made a very interesting address to the Labor Council last Friday night, urging all trade unionists to spend their union earned money for union label products and in this way do their duty toward their fellow workers.

John S. Horn of the Board of Public Works of Los Angeles came to the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night and, in a brief address, told the delegates what was taking place in the City of the Angels, particularly with reference to the department of the municipal government with which he is connected. Horn was formerly secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and is still a delegate to that body from his local of the Brewery Drivers.

A joint executive board meeting of Bay District Machinists' Lodges was held in Oakland Tuesday night at Machinists' hall to consider vital matters relating to the automotive industry. A special meeting has been called by Secretary Felix Dumond, of Automobile Mechanics' Union No. 1305, for May 10.

The following unions were contributors to the molders' defense fund last week: San Francisco Typographical Union, \$500; Office Employees, \$100; Post Office Clerks, \$100; Cracker Bakers, \$42; Stove Mounters, \$12; Cigarmakers, \$10.

William Stephan was received and seated in the Labor Council Friday evening as a delegate from Upholsterers' Union No. 28.

A labor-controlled radio station for San Francisco has been proposed to the Labor Council by Vice-President M. Elsberg of Ornamental Plasterers' Union. The local labor organizations are urged to maintain a broadcasting service similar to the Eugene Debs Memorial station now being installed in New York.

The proposed all-night shift was defeated by Bakers' Union No. 24 by a vote of four to one, at the Saturday meeting, according to Secretary Jurgen Peterson. Only 110 votes were tabulated in favor of the continuous work against 404 votes opposing it. On the holiday proposition, 77 members voted in favor of it, with 438 voting against it.

Mellowy Mild

UNION
MADE



Clown

CIGARETTES

A Balanced Blend

Fred Hartsock
PHOTOGRAPHS

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